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FIRM NO. 70/2017 | 4223482

CODE	COUNTRY	CODE	POLITICAL SUBDIVISION AND ECONOMIC REGION
491	USSR	1054	

LOCATION: Fergana

INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY CODES: 46

DATE/INFO DA.	MO.	YR.	DATE/SOURCE DA.	MO.	YR.	EVAL.	MN. & NO.	AF CHART	STATUS	TYPE	NAMES
				6	49			328			Bolshoi Fergana Canal

CIA NO. AND SOURCE

STAT

MAJOR PRODUCT

The Syr-Dar'ya enters the subregion at Uch-Kurgan in the eastern part of the Ferganskaya Dolina. However, where the stream crosses the northern part of the basin, the abundant waters of the Syr-Dar'ya are little used for irrigation because relief conditions are not feasible in that section. The central part of this basin lacks running surface water but does have salty swamp-lakes. In wet years, stream channels overflow and inundate much land. The southern part of the basin is irrigated by water obtained from the numerous streams flowing down the adjacent mountains. The amount of surface water is, however, still inadequate for local needs. Vegetation ceases immediately beyond the last irrigated field. The largest canal is the Ferganskiy Kanal (FIGURE 26–19). It begins at the Naryn river where water is diverted into the Kara-Dar'ya and flows about 220 miles. Depths at intake openings are about 40 feet, but average depths range from 6 to 25 feet; widths are from 20 to 82 feet. In places the canal has reinforced earthen banks, and in other places it has the natural earth banks of conglomerates, gravel, loams and sandy loams. The canal is really an ideal artificial river with a well-regulated regime and sufficient water all year, for the canal unites rivers of different regimes; for example, 1) glacier-fed streams, such as the Sokh, have high-water in summer; 2) snow-melt fed streams like the Kara-Dar'ya have spring high water; and 3) rivers fed by glacier and snow melt as the Naryn have two high-water periods (spring and summer).

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